NEWPORT MERCURY

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance*] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1810. [VOL. 49.—No. 2541]

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, BROAD STREET.

HAVE received by ships *Cabinet* and *Anna*, from Liverpool, and *Minerva*, from Greenock, via New-York, part of their assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

combining a great variety of staple Articles in Cotton and Woolen, and a very general assortment of

Scotch Fancy Goods,

which are now landing, and are offered for sale, in package or piece, on *favourable terms.*

Daily expected, ship *Minerva* from Liverpool, and schooner *Playmate* from London with the residue of their Goods.

Boston, May 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the Firm of

Sherman, Almy & Sherman,

And have opened a GROCERY STORE, in Market-Square, No. 9, where almost every description of Groceries will be kept constantly for Sale, and at the lowest possible prices.

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY,
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun.

Newport, 5th mo. 18th 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

FOUR Lots of LAND, situated in Warner-street, nearly opposite the Duck Manufactory, measuring 100 feet on Warner-street, and 200 feet on the new street leading from Warner to Tanner-street. Conditions made known at time and place of sale.

N. B. Those disposed to purchase at private sale, may know the terms by applying to

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, May 18, 1810.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,

THIRTY Barrels new RICE, and twenty Bags short staple COTTON, both of which articles are of the first quality

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, May 19, 1810.

LOPEZ, DEXTER, & MILES,

Have just received and for Sale,

40 Chests Hyson skin TEA, fresh imported, and of a superior quality.

Newport, May 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber have petitioned the Superior Court, to be holden at Hartford, within and for the county of Hartford, on the first day of September next, to be relieved of my debts which I am unable to pay; agreeably to the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.—My creditors will take notice, they are requested to attend the said Court in Hartford, on the first Tuesday of September next, agreeably to the order of the Court, if they have any objection to my petition being granted

JEREMIAH SMITH.

Hartford, (Con.) May 2, 1810.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Monday, the 7th of May, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening, some person or persons stove in a part of the front window of the house of Capt. William Bretton, in Spring-street.—Any person who will give information of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this daring outrage so that he or they may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.

ELIZA BRETTON.

Newport, May 8, 1810.

A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale all his real estate, situated in Columbia, Windham county, and state of Connecticut, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz:—One Farm situated half a mile north of the meeting-house, on the turnpike road, leading from Hartford to Norwich, containing about 80 acres, well proportioned with mowing, pasture, wood and arable land, with a large two-story dwelling-house in good repair, three good barns, a store, chaise, wood and other outhouses, and a cider mill, and is as well supplied with all kinds of fruit as any farm in the county; said house has been long improved as a tavern, and is an excellent stand for any kind of business.—*Also*, One other Farm lying within about 20 rods south of the meeting house, on the west side of the Hartford turnpike, and on the south side of the Middletown and Windham turnpike, containing about 50 acres of excellent land, with a dwelling-house thereon, and is the best situation in town.—*Also*, One other tract of Land, lying about half a mile east of the meeting house, containing about 40 acres principally wood land. The above described Farms will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. A liberal credit will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises

ASAHEL CLARKE.

Columbia, (Con.) April 18, 1810.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *Samuel Watson*, of West-Greenwich in the county of Kent, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the next session of the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next and shew cause if any they have why his petition for the benefit of an act made June A. D. 1750 for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, May 1, 1810.

American Cotton Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BEDTICKS, Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plaids, Chex and Shambrays—Warp and Filling, white, black, blue, slated and silver grey; knitting cotton; white and coloured threads; in skeins and balls; candle wicks, &c &c—Of the above Goods, each of their various kinds and qualities, are received from the Factory of Messrs ALMY & BROWN, Providence; whose Goods are so well known by their excellent qualities, and for Sale by

James Hammond,

No. 104, Thames Street, NEWPORT.

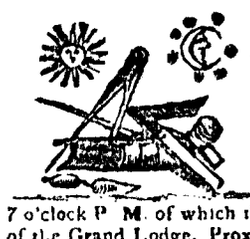
WHO has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS generally, among which with his former stock, are 4 and 6-4 plain white cambricks; 3-4 and 6-4 twilled and plain black do; printed and linen do, dimity and cambric do.; white and fancy vest patterns; Washington stripes and cotton cassimeres: English plain and coloured nankeens: India plain and blue do.: American, Russia, linen and cotton diapers: black and olive velvets of a very superior quality: India stripes and chex. do. cottons: do. long cloths, (a cotton cloth very fine, thick and wide): black and other coloured florence silks: India lustrings and satins: Canton and Italian crapes: sarlnets and modes: a few pieces of German linens: gentlemen's and ladies white and colour'd silk and cotton hose: gentlemen's plain white worsted do.: buff and blue, corded and plaid ginghams: turtle shell, ivory and horn combs. plain and twill'd tapes: twill'd and plain cotton shawls: bandannon and twill'd silk handkerchiefs: black, white, pink and lelack Barcelona do: common and fine pins: suspenders; tiffany, crape and paper fans, with a variety of other articles usually to be had in a Dry Goods store.

Newport, May 12, 810.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Ephraim Bowen, jun.

GRAND-MASTER.



A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall, in Providence, on MONDAY the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Providence, May 11, 5810.

Removal.

P. O. Richmond,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. *Gibbs & Channing*, No. 153 Thames-street, nearly opposite his former stand, where he is now opening (in addition to his former stock) an extensive assortment of European and India GOODS, of the latest importations, comprising almost every article in demand, which he will sell *for Cash only*, lower than can be purchased in any store in Newport.

N. B. He will be constantly receiving additional supplies of seasonable Goods.

Newport, May 11, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, No. 182, Thames-street, lately occupied by Col. *Thomas D. Stall.*—Immediate possession will be given.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, May 18, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1810, *at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, per order of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court.*

ALL the right, title and interest, held at his decease by *Christopher Townsend*, late of Newport, Watch-maker, in a certain Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-House, &c. thereon, situated on the south side of Bridge-street, being 50 feet front, and 150 feet from front to rear; said House being No. 13, and lately the residence of said *Christopher Townsend.*

JOHN F. TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 11, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, That he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. *James Robinson*, in Pelham street, and that he intends practising the various branches of the healing Art, in this town. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence and patronage of his friends and the public in general

JOHN R. THURSTON, *M. D.*

Newport, May 12, 1810.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE on the Hill, situated at the corner of Belvue and Beach streets, with a large Garden.—Immediate possession given.—For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Stable and Chaise House late the property of *George Champlin* Esq. deceased.—*Also for Sale* A quantity of Hay in said Stable.—For terms enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport Feb. 6 1810.

Lopez, Dexter, & Miles,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms,

156 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
94 Casks Rice.
170 Barrels Flour.
22 Hogsheads Tobacco.
30 Butts Lard.
6 Hhds. Hams.
40 Pipes Mason's Gin.
54 Boxes brown } Havanna SUGARS.
21 do. white }
117 Chests Souchong TEA.
10 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
7 do. Hyson ditto.
61 do. Bohea ditto.
24,000 lbs. West-India and Batavia Coffee.

ALSO,

In addition to their former supply of DRY GOODS,

7 Cases India Silks, consisting of Crapes, Lustrings and sewing-Silks.
700 pieces Blue Nankins.
300 do. company Yellow ditto.
2 cases men's satin beaver Hats.

Newport, April 26, 1810.

EARL & ALLSTON, *and* LOPEZ, DEXTER, & MILES

OFFER FOR SALE

THE Entire Cargo of the Ship LAUREL from Tonningen entitled to debenture consisting of the following articles, viz:—

12 Boxes and Cases Platillas Royales.
12 Boxes brown Hollands.
10 Cases and Bales Bretanias.
25 Boxes Cress a la Morlaix.
24 Boxes Dowlas.
1 Box Shirting Linen.
1 Box Arabias.
1 Box Handkerchiefs.
16 Boxes Rouans.
24 Boxes Lestados.
14 Cases Estopillas.
4 Cases Casarillos.
1 Box red Platillas.
1 Box Coutreo.
2 Boxes white Rolls.
48 Boxes Osnaburgs.
4 Bales bagging Linens.
23 Bales Bleytucher.
19 Bales Heeden Linen.

Samples may be seen by applying as above.

Newport, March 30, 1810.

Garden Seeds.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

AN extensive Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Various kinds of fresh Garden Seeds, which can be warranted equal to any in the State—Apply at No. 2, Washington-street.

Newport, April 20, 1810.

New Stationary Office.

Josiah C. Shaw,

Informs the public in general and his friends in particular,

THAT he has opened a small Assortment of the most approved STATIONARY, comprising among other, the following articles, viz:—Paper, foolscap, pot, letter, gilt and black edged, of the various descriptions; Quills, from 75 to 25 cents per bunch; Pocket books from 3 to 4 dollars each; Penknives, an assortment; Backgammon Tables, Scales and Dividers; Ink stands; Sealing wax; sand boxes, wafers, ink in cakes and powder; shaving soap; black lead pencils, &c &c—Besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention.—*Also for Sale*, The genuine English permanent Ink, for marking Linen, and a constant supply of the celebrated three split steel Pens; all which will be sold at the Boston retailing prices.—*Call and see.*

Exchange and Lottery Office
No. 118, Thames-street
Newport April 13, 1810.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

INFORM their Friends, that they have just returned from New-York, with an elegant assortment of Millinery and Fancy GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, consisting of pealongs, sarsnets, satins and modes, black and colored crapes, figur'd mull muslin, plain, india book do. plain and riddle leno, imitation and fancy shawls, spanish lustres for ladies dresses and scarfs, dove colour'd twil'd silk shawls, leno and lace handkerchiefs, elegant lace caps and turbans, black and white lace veils and shades, silk and cotton lace armlets, black and white long silk gloves, black white and color'd long and short kid do a rich and elegant assortment of ribbons, artificial flowers, and feathers, mock and real tortoise shell combs Hats and Bonetts of the latest fashion, and made at the shortest notice, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received and now opening at his store, No. 102, Thames street.

TEN Trunks of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, comprising about twenty different shapes, which are perfectly new, and in point of elegance and quality, far surpass any ever displayed in this town before.—Also 5 cases of children's bonnets of different shapes and qualities, from 75 cents to 4 dollars

The above Bonnets consist of split straw, silk, willow, cane, satin and damask dunstable.—Also, Mourning bonetts, Bonnets of all descriptions, made at the shortest notice. Dunstable and all kinds of straw trimmings, and bonnet wire for sale. *Also* An elegant assortment of English, India, French, Scotch, Dutch and American manufactured Goods, of almost every description, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport April 5 1810

Political.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

LETTERS UPON FRENCH INFLUENCE.

No. II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREVIOUSLY to an investigation of the origin and character of what has been deemed by the writer, in common with a great proportion of his countrymen, to be the influence of a BEAR OF FRANCE, if nothing worse, operating upon the executive and legislative departments of the government of the United States, several introductory, explanatory, and incidental points, naturally claim consideration and demand attention.

This course is rendered the more indispensable, by the peculiar situation of the writer of these papers.

The constitutional power of the President of the United States to impose upon the Representatives of the People, and the right of the majority of those Representatives to impose upon the minority, a perpetual injunction of secrecy, in relation to matters of great national concern, will form the first subject of examination.

The Constitution of the United States, politically speaking, should be regarded with holy reverence.—It is the most illustrious of all the monuments of human wisdom.—PLATO, ARISTOTLE, CICERO, and others, whose names are written on the list of the wisest men of ancient times, did but dare to dream of even a faint outline of our present political system. Could the genius and the greatness of the present age have been so far anticipated, as to have presented to the view of these Sages, a general idea of the American Constitution, they would at once have pronounced the system too pure, and perfect, ever to fall, in practice, to the lot of human nature. They would have declared, that it was the vision of a theorist or a set of theorists; great and magnificent, but delusive and impracticable.

In paying the tribute of his highest homage to the wisdom of the authors, and the excellence of the character, of the constitution of his country, the writer must again stop, for one moment, to impress upon the minds of his readers the sincerity of his present attachment to that glorious instrument. It cannot be concealed that he was once an anti-constitutionalist; in other words, a French partizan. No one should blush to recollect the errors of youth, when those errors resulted from purity of principle, and the most ardent wishes for the happiness of the whole human race. Especially should the recollection be cherished, when those errors have been discarded from reflection and experience. In political science at least, never to have erred is never to be wise, for political wisdom is not inherent in our nature. Experience cannot develope it, but must create it, even in the strongest and soundest minds. The writer knows that, not only many of the youth of our country, but some of the aged also have abandoned the strange dreams of the revolutionists of France, from a perfect conviction of their futility and folly. We hailed with joy the opening dawn of what was fancied to be the coming day of human perfection. We were among the wildest of all wild enthusiasts. Compared with the purity of French democracy, the constitution of our own Republic was deemed a corrupt mass of aristocracy. Jefferson was believed to be a better and a greater man than Washington. These recollections indeed can be connected with no pleasant emotions. Jefferson and Washington! Compare the ant with the elephant! Compare the little rill which travellers denominate the Scamander of HOMER, with the Danube or the Mississippi!

It were to be wished that the late President of the United States, whose power to close the lips of the Representatives of the People, upon subjects vital to the independence of the Nation, is about to be questioned, had in all cases squared his conduct by the provisions of that sacred instrument which he, as well as those representatives, had taken a solemn oath of office to support. But alas he who, while gradually mounting the little steps of "young ambition's ladder," was the most adroit and oily of all the flatterers of the populace, since the days of Julius Cæsar, was the most odious despot when in power! he did not, indeed, altogether *scorn the base degrees by which he did ascend*; for base-ness was the most prominent feature of his presidential character. In some instances positive evidence, in many strong circumstantial evidence, will appear in the course of these letters, should their course be completed, proving that the President of the United States did carry on a most degrading correspondence with him whom he ought to have considered the decided enemy of his country, did implore mercy of him when he ought to have demanded justice, and, instead of claiming and commanding the respect due to the United States as an independent republic, did deprecate the wrath of a foreign power, in a manner the most cowardly mean and submissive. Strong assertions these, but they shall be supported by arguments which will

not be deemed feeble, and by the mightier powers of evidence. For the present we return to the constitutional question.

Thomas Jefferson was never sincerely attached to the Constitution. One of his strongest objections to it was, that *the President might be re-elected!* Strange that he was not even then calculating to become President himself. But it is possible that he was at that day an honest man. None of us need blush at having been deceived by Thomas Jefferson, for he deceived even Washington. That great and good patriot gave him the first office in his power, and thus advanced him far in the path of his inordinate ambition. Washington knew that he had been opposed to the Constitution, but believed that he had abandoned that error. But Jefferson seemed to feel the stings of a guilty conscience, for he began to vindicate himself before he was accused. The moment a schism began to arise in the cabinet in consequence of the political differences between Jefferson and Hamilton, the former wrote an elaborate letter to the President, endeavouring to shew, that although he had wished for important amendments in the constitution, yet he had been upon the whole friendly to its adoption. The Father of his country was even yet deceived; for he wrote in answer, "I did not require the evidence of the extracts which you enclosed me, to convince me of your attachment to the constitution of the United States or of your disposition to promote the general welfare of this country." (See Bancroft's Life of Washington.) There is every reason to believe that one of the great causes of that schism was a discovery made by Mr. Hamilton, that the Secretary of State was holding an improper "language confidential" (he reader will recollect that these are Genet's own words) with the most outrageous Minister of France. How far conduct of this sort was *constitutional* in an American Secretary of State, it is not now material to enquire.

The "exclusive republicans" contended, before their elevation to power, that neither the general government, nor any of its branches, would constitutionally exercise any power whatever, for which they could not shew a special delegation. It was the democratic doctrine to discard all powers by implication. Hence the clamour against the act establishing the National Bank, and against the alien and Sedition Laws, as unconstitutional and despotic. Tried by this test, the President possesses not a particle of authority to close the lips of the members of the Legislature, in relation to any communication which he may think proper to make to them. He has not only the right, but it is made his duty, to communicate from time to time information of the state of the Union. But the right to bind the members to secrecy in any possible case, is not to be found in any specific provision of the Constitution. If it exists at all, it must be sought for elsewhere.

By the last Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

Direct from France.

A PASSENGER in the Camilla, from St. Sebastiana, who left Paris the 26th March, informs us:

That the new Empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by Prince Berthier, had arrived at Compeigne [*about 45 miles from Paris where there is a beautiful palace*] where she met the Emperor Napoleon, and the Princes of his house. The imperial marriage was to be celebrated and consummated at Paris, on the 1st April; when a triumphal entry and procession were to be exhibited, the most splendid ever seen in that magnificent metropolis.

That Gen. Dumoustier had been appointed Minister to the United States, whether Resident or Special was not known; and with Count Pahlen, the Russian Minister, was to embark in the Francis, from Rochelle, for Philadelphia, in April.

That it was believed in Paris, that Mr. Pinkney had concluded a Convention with the British Ministry.

That Gen. Armstrong would assuredly leave France, and embark in the Sally, of Boston, Capt. Scott, which, on account of her excellent accommodations, had been obtained for his use, and would proceed to Bourdeaux, to take him on board. He was to sail by the 1st of June.

That American property continued to be seized in all the ports of the continent. The amount confiscated in the Bay of Biscay, Naples, Holland, &c. (exclusive of Tonning n) was estimated to have cost in America, SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—The proceeds of this plunder in Naples had been paid into the *Royal* treasury and that in Spain, sent to Bayonne for "*safe keeping*;" under the pretext, *a-la mode de Francaise*, of saving costs to the American claimants, in their prosecutions to recover their property.

That the news from Spain could not be relied on; though every day gave birth to numerous reports.

The Camilla has on board 76 officers and seamen, belonging to American vessels which have been confiscated or condemned. The Americans thus made prisoners are denied support by government: and were daily entering on board privateers.

By a late French Imperial Decree, all *Import Duties are doubled*; and the duties on prize-goods *trebled*

May 21.

Though the English do not imitate the French in the capture and seizure of unarmed and decoyed neutral vessels, they now and then obtain some *pretty pickings* from their enemies.—STRELE's List of January last, contains the following paragraph:

"His Majesty's squadron in the Baltic, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez and the cruisers under his orders, on the different stations incident to that extensive command, have captured and destroyed 430 vessels of various descriptions, within the present year, the aggregate burthen of which exceeds 25,000 tons, navigated by 2 300 men, with 130 guns of different calibres.—Of this grand total, 340 vessels, with 1 900 men and 100 guns, including 14 stout cutter-privateers, and upwards of 20 armed schooners, are Danes. Government having fitted out a great number of vessels of the latter class for supplying Norway with grain, during the unexampled scarcity occasioned by the present war, which they are compelled at all risks to attempt.—The remaining 90 vessels, with 430 men and 30 guns belonged to Russia and were captured in the Gulph of Finland, during the short summer season; in which are included an Imperial schooner, 10 gun-boats, and as many armed transports, for carrying supplies to the Russian army in Finland and Bothnia; besides the loss sustained in the very severe attacks on the Russian flotillas at Percola and Asp., on the 7th and 25th of July, amounting in killed and drowned, to 200 men"

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON MAY 22.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Camilla, one of the ships captured by order of Napoleon, in Spain, has been permitted to return to New-York as a cartel, and has brought a variety of information.

Of her passengers is Mr. Griswold, who is the bearer of despatches from General Armstrong for our Government, and who left Paris as late as the 26th March.—He states, that Gen. Armstrong positively had taken up the ship Sally Capt. Scott, and would speedily embark in her for America; and that a new Minister to the United States had been appointed by the French Emperor! Added to the certain intelligence of the sequestration of American property in all that Emperor's dominions, this intelligence is peculiarly perplexing.—At first blush it would appear that Napoleon, indignant at the fair prospect of our honorable accommodation with England has determined to renounce even the *appearance* of friendly intercourse, and to condemn and sell the American property so wickedly sequestered by him; and to *compel* General Armstrong to return home. This course we apprehend would be less fatal to the great interests of our country, than that which presents itself to our mind on maturer reflexion. Every one must be aware of the correctness of President Adams' remark, that a French negotiation can be carried on more to Bonaparte's purpose in the United States, than in Paris.—He is more astute than the Directory were when they prevailed on Mr. Gerry, in opposition to the opinion of his colleagues, and the expectation of his own government, to remain in France, after they had been there most grossly insulted.—He has therefore probably concluded to shift the theatre of mock negotiation, and to send a *new* or an *additional* Minister to Washington, and no doubt approves of Gen. Armstrong's return, to co-operate with Turreau and Dumoustier, in demonstrating to our administration the *High Regard* the great emperor has for the government of the United States, and for the property of their citizens; and that the proceeds of that property, so outrageously seized by him, are placed in his coffers, in *safe-keeping* for its owners. This triumvirate he unquestionably thinks, must be irresistable;—Such a three-fold cord of influence and intrigue, he may calculate will not easily be broken.—Beside, the possession of Seven Millions of dollars will be a pledge for the good behaviour of the United States: and a mean, if judiciously applied in our country, of purchasing for him able and influential advocates of his Machiavelian policy. This is perhaps his last resort to prevent a good understanding and free intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain:—And to prevent this his whole conduct has proved, that he will not be restrained from any measure, however violent or corrupt.—*Mark the event.*

It was current in Europe that immediately on his marriage, Bonaparte would make a proposition of Peace to his brother George of England; but it was the expectation that it would be rejected.

Our accounts *direct* from Spain are—as they generally are—later than those in the English papers.—But we find in the last one one of the boldest edicts ever promulgated by the Patriotic Councils of Spain, and issued on the 16th March, after the French were before Cadiz;—No less than a formal recognition of the Count of Provence, [Louis XVIII] as the legitimate sovereign of France and a denunciation of Napoleon Bonaparte as an Usurper, and his brother Joseph as his tool; and offering as a reward one of the first Commanderies of the Military Orders, Santiago and Alcantara, with the right of property to his heirs in perpetuity; to any Spaniard, or foreigner, who, in the service of Spain, her liberty and monarchy, shall deliver up alive or dead, Napoleon Bonaparte, or the Pretender Joseph his brother, as also an honourable title which shall denote in future the nobility of his family.

Sir Francis Burdett.

The LONDON news received since our last are two days later in date (*April 7, in the evening*) and on one or two subjects, furnish some additional information. The non-compliance of Sir Francis Burdett, with the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, to commit him to the Tower, absorbed all other considerations. The motion for his commitment passed the House of Commons on Friday morning, 7 o'clock. He did not arrive in London until about one o'clock on the same day, from his seat at Wimbleton.—When he arrived, he received a note from the Sergeant at Arms, informing him of the decision of the House of Commons, and requesting to know when he should wait on him with the Speaker's warrant. Sir Francis, however, had not been many minutes at his house, when he was called upon by Mr. Coleman, (*the Sergeant at Arms*) who was informed, that Sir Francis would speak with him at 12 o'clock on Saturday—but about 6 in the evening of Friday, Mr. Coleman called again, and stated, from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that he had orders to execute his warrant forthwith. Sir Francis then refused to go with him, denying the authority of the instrument, and expressing his resolution of repelling force by force. Mr. Coleman then withdrew.

During this period, a large crowd assembled round the house of Sir Francis, in Piccadilly: but a more numerous concourse filled all the streets adjacent to the Tower: and towards evening the assemblage was immense. Such serious apprehensions were entertained of the issue of this business, that the Police Offices were kept open during the night of the debate, and in the course of Friday the Lord Mayor sent a Note to the Secretary of State, requesting that Sir Francis might not be sent to the city, as he was apprehensive of some violation of the public peace.

Placards were posted through the town, calling upon the citizens of Westminster "to adopt such measures as might be thought expedient, in consequence of the House of Commons having deprived *them of one of their representatives*, and parties were all day going about Westminster, procuring the signatures of house-keepers for the support of Sir Francis. In the evening, the multitude was so great, near his house, as completely to obstruct the passage through Piccadilly. The mob then proceeded to violent excesses; they attacked and destroyed the windows of a house by mistake, supposing it to be Mrs Lethridge's (*the mover of the resolutions against Sir Francis*) They then proceeded to Lord Castlereagh's house, and demolished the windows; and, in succession, the houses of Lord Dartmouth, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Percival, and Sir J. Anstruther, experienced the loss of their windows. The crowd then advanced towards Lord Chatham's house, in Hill street, but were met by a troop of the horse guards, who dispersed them. 350 of this body were sent to protect the magazine in Hyde Park.

Apartments were prepared in the Tower, by Earl Moira, the Constable, for the reception of Sir Francis.

The House of Commons met on Friday, and probably adjourned so early that the refusal of Sir Francis to attend the Serjeant, was not officially made known to them.—They adjourned to meet on the following Monday, when the decision upon this interesting subject will be promulgated.

REFLECTIONS
On the Conduct of Sir Francis Burdett.

FROM A LATE DUBLIN PAPER.

The public must have read with painful interest, the account of the proceedings which have taken place in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons for the commital of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. Every sincere lover of his country, every man attached to the Constitution, no matter of what party, every loyal subject of his Sovereign, and every enlightened advocate for the people's rights, must lament the agitation of this question; because let the matter terminate as it will, one or all of those important objects of political affection must suffer. In the contest between the Parliament and an individual, who has succeeded, in a great measure, in identifying himself with the people, we perceive a conflict, not of *parties*, but of *principles*, the triumph or depression of either of which must be detrimental to the best interests of the Empire. The resistance of Sir Francis Burdett to the execution of the Speaker's warrant, as being illegal, amounts to nothing less than setting up his individual opinion against that of one branch of the legislature, alone competent to decide the question, and hazarding the public peace in support of it. This, surely, can be justified upon no principle of law, policy, or prudence, and the conduct that is restrained by none of these, if pursued to the end, must lead to destruction. The precautions adopted by government prove to a demonstration that they are apprehensive of danger. This, by itself, is sufficient to cause universal alarm, although we sincerely hope and believe that the fears of all parties are disproportionate to their cause. But without adverting to the threat of the refractory member to call in aid to resist the execution of the Speaker's warrant, and his resolution to repel force by force, we foresee innumerable difficulties which can scarcely be removed by his most unqualified submission to the authority he has impugned. It is impossible that the House of Commons, can pass this last breach of its privileges unobserved, without at the same time, betraying a sense of weakness, from which the most dangerous consequences must ensue; or animadvert upon it, in a manner worthy of the magnitude of the offence, without coming more immediately to issue with the people. They cannot add to the punishment of confinement, which is already indefinite; nor otherwise express their resentment, than by resorting to the extreme measure of expulsion. Can there be a doubt that Sir Francis Burdett will, in that case, offer himself again to the electors of Westminster, as a candidate? And if he does is there the least ground for supposing that he will not be returned by those, who have already polled placards, deprecating the confinement of one of their representatives? Arrived at this point, what line of conduct is the House of Commons to pursue, which may guide them through the labyrinth in which the indiscretion of an individual member has involved them? Will they repeat the measure of expulsion, which will be only plunging again into the sea of difficulties, from which it could be their object to emerge; or at once declare, by a vote of their own, that expulsion incapacitates the person for re-election? They cannot recede, without compromising the dignity: they cannot advance without committing themselves, not with Sir Francis Burdett, not with his party, not even with the Electors of Westminster, but with those of the whole Empire! A dissolution of Parliament might for the present, cut the Gordian knot: but whatever we may think respecting the expediency, or even safety of such a measure, we are convinced that the present ministers will not adopt it. We have reached the point of chief difficulty in this interesting, but intricate, piece, but have not the courage to continue it to the catastrophe, or to pursue the chain of reasoning, as far as it might possibly conduct us.

May 23.

Some of the New-York accounts mention Gen. Moreau, and others Gen. Dumoustier, as the new Minister Bonaparte is about sending to the United States; if the former officer were intended, it is not probable the French papers would designate him as a *General*, he being a Marshal of France and Duke of Trevise. Gen. Dumoustier holds we believe, the same grade of commission with Gen. Turreau, and being a Baron of the Empire, is probably a favorite of Napoleon, though we have no recollection of having seen his name noticed in the bulletins.

The John Adams despatch vessel was to sail from Cuxhaven, the 11th April.

The English and French Ministers are both at New-York.

IMPERIAL LUXURY.

The wedding robe which has been made in Paris for the new Empress of France, is embroidered all over with diamonds, the intervals filled with Mechlines lace. Its value is estimated at 85 000 dollars!

The Miniature of Napoleon, which the Prince of Neufchatel presented to the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, on his first introduction to her, is set in 16 solitaires, each of which is estimated at 30,000 florins—making in the aggregate 480,000 florins.

A letter received in town yesterday, from a merchant in St. Sebastiana, dated April 7th, 1810, says—"I am assured by a letter from General Armstrong, at Paris, that the explanation he has received of the motive of the seizure of American ships and cargoes in the ports of Spain, is, that the Emperor will not consent that *his Allies* shall have a commerce which he systematically denies to France.—I have to my address, eighteen American vessels, some with very valuable cargoes—part of their cargoes are already landed, and are under three keys, one of which is kept by me and the other two by the General and Commissary of War. They are now transporting the cargoes to the custom-houses in Bayonne, where it is said they are to be sold, and the proceeds held subject to the orders of the French government, until the measures of the American government shall be known. The cargoes consist of about 4000 bales cotton: 80 cases, 186 zeroons and 6 hhds. indigo: 1924 bags, 60 tierces and 200 bbls. coffee: 19000 boxes and 32 hhds. sugar: 1204 bags and 100 bbls. cocoa: 660 hhds. tobacco: 1800 bbls. pot ash: 3360 bags pepper: 800 tons fustick and Campeachy logwood: 260 bags gum: and 25 cases cocoa.

French Spoliations.—Capt. Hills, in brig Ocean, of and from Boston for St. Andero, put into St. John de Lux in distress: where vessel and cargo was sequestered by order of the French Government.—Capt. H. with his usual intelligence and accuracy has forwarded a list of *forty-nine* American vessels, in ports in the Bay of Biscay, some of which arrived safe and others captured and taken in, but all similarly situated as his own vessel and cargo.

Capt. Hills' list, (which may be seen at this office) gives the names and situation of 49 vessels: the New-York list adds one more (the Rose-in-Bloom, of New-York) making ONLY *fifty* sail of American vessels, with valuable cargoes, all "grabbed" by our "*dear Ally*," merely to get a supply of *loose change*, to pay his wedding expences.

May 24.

Isaac Morrier, Esq. will, it is said, succeed Mr. Jackson, as Minister Plenipotentiary (so says an English paper.) We imagine this is a misapprehension; the phraseology of the Marquis Wellesley, indicates only a *Charge des affaires*. He says, "I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over *the charge of his Majesty's affairs* in America to a person properly qualified to carry on the ORDINARY intercourse between the two governments." This implies neither a minister plenipotentiary, nor envoy *extraordinary*.

Gen. Moreau is stated, in the New York papers, to have received an invitation to return to France. The Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, is presumed to have been the mediator in this affair: but it is not expected the General will accept the invitation.

The Great Falsehood.

We beg leave to recal the attention of our readers, at this moment, to a certain paragraph which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 14th of March, calculated to arrive in Massachusetts just previous to the State Elections, and which was apparently fabricated for the purpose of influencing them in a manner unwarranted by any independent government. The article to which we allude, states, that "A *private* letter had been received by Mr. Smith from Mr. Pinkney, which explicitly affirms, that in a conversation held with the Marquis of Wellesley, that minister "did not attempt to vindicate Mr. Jackson; *on the contrary*, HE ADMITTED THAT HE

WAS IN THE WRONG; and that another Minister would be sent out to the United States."

In contradiction to this, we published our reasons for thinking the statement to be a FALSE one; and immediately afterwards, we were enabled, from various respectable sources, to discredit the information which it pretended to communicate. We have only now to observe, that the *official* correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley proves

1st. That the statement in the Intelligencer, contrived to influence the eastern elections, was a FALSEHOOD.

2d, That it *confirms* the information respecting the real opinion of the British minister, which was published in the federal papers from various private sources.

May 25.

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Atwell, who arrived last evening, left Lisbon on the 14th of April. The French had not advanced towards Portugal. British reinforcements arrived frequently.

No vessels from Portugal are admitted in Russia: but vessels from the Brazils, and the islands, except Madeira, are.

By Capt. A. we were favored with papers to April 14. They mention the positions of different French corps in the interior of Spain. They had each patriot armies opposed to them.

Parties of Patriots were active in many places, and were constantly making prisoners of or destroying small bodies of the French. There appear to be frequent desertions from the invaders. The Duke of Abrantes was at Astorga.

LISBON, APRIL 12.

We hear from Cadiz, that the Duke of Albuquerque is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the British Court: that Blake is to command his army and Lacy Blake's. Castanos will have the actual command at Cadiz.

The British have sent an expedition to Catalonia.

Letters from Valencia say that Gen Caro has beat in Calanta a French Corps, that entered that Province from Arragon.

Newport,

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1810.

☞ Notice.

A Town-Meeting is to be held on MONDAY NEXT, for the purpose of regulating the manner of voting at all subsequent meetings of the Town. To perpetuate our republican form of government, it is absolutely necessary that the freedom and purity of our elections should, on all occasions, be preserved.—And to effect so desirable an object, it is confidently hoped, that honest and candid men of all parties, will punctually attend the proposed meeting.

☞ Some articles contained in the last "*Rhode Island Republican*" are so foul and so grossly false, that we will not believe they can pass uncorrected, even by the proprietors of that paper themselves.

That they may have an opportunity to render this justice, we shall, for the present week, suffer those articles to remain without further notice.

Official State Papers.

Mr. Pinkney's Correspondence with the Marquis Wellesley.

The National Intelligencer Extra. of the 19th inst. contains the letter addressed by Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis Wellesley, upon the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, by our government, and also the reply of the British Minister, to Mr. Pinkney.

After detailing the correspondence in which the alledged insult from Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith, was conveyed, together with the circumstances connected with his mission, which took place before and after the discontinuance of all official intercourse. Mr. Pinkney communicates to the British government, the necessity of dismissing Mr. Jackson, and the desire of the President that he might be immediately recalled.

Here follows the paragraph from Mr. Pinkney's letter.

"The President has been pleased to direct that I should make known this necessity to his Majesty's government, and at the same time request that Mr. Jackson be recalled. And I am particularly instructed to do this in a manner, that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundations of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest. I am further particularly instructed, my Lord, to make his Majesty's government sensible, that, in requiring the recal of Mr. Jackson, the United States wish not to be understood as in any degree obstructing communications which may lead to a friendly accommodation; but that on the contrary, they sincerely retain the desire which they have constantly professed, to facilitate so happy an event, and that nothing will be more agreeable to them than to find the minister, who has rendered himself so justly obnoxious, replaced by another, who, with a different character, may carry with him all the authorities and instructions requisite for the complete success of his mission, or if the attainment of this object through my agency should be considered more expeditious, or otherwise preferable, that it will be a course entirely satisfactory to the United States.

"I have now only to add, my Lord, the expressions of my own most ardent wish, that out of the incident which has produced this letter, an occasion may be made to arise, which improved as it ought to be, and I trust will be, by our respective governments, may conduct them to cordial and lasting friendship.—Thus to endeavour to bring good out of evil, would be worthy of the rulers of two nations that are only in their natural position when they are engaged in offices of mutual kindness, and largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM PINKNEY.

The most noble
The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c

Foreign Office, March 14 1810.

SIR—The letter which I had the honor to receive from you under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th January, has been laid before the king.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter refers, have, I trust, satisfied you that it is the sincere desire of his Majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith has been submitted to his Majesty's consideration.

His Majesty has commanded me to express his concern that the official communication, between his Majesty's Minister in America, and the government of the United States, should have been interrupted, before it was possible for his Majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assurances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the government of the United States, by any expression contained in his letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his Majesty's Minister in America having, however, appeared to the government of the United States to be exceptionable, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance to his Majesty a formal complaint against his Minister, and to desire such redress, as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alledged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled his Majesty to have made such arrangements or to have offered such seasonable explanations as might have precluded the incovenience, which must always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers.

His Majesty however is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him: and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr Jackson to England.

But his Majesty has not marked with any expressions of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson: whose integrity, zeal and ability have long been distinguished in his Majesty's service: and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the United States.

I am commanded to inform you that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his Majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments which his Majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition I am authorised to assure you, that his Majesty is ready to receive, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negociation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq &c. &c. &c.

Accounts from Cadiz, to the 13th of April, have been received at New-York:—Intelligence not interesting. A reinforcement of 10 000 British troops was daily expected: It was reported that a French army of 100 000 men were marching from Seville towards Cadiz. Twenty two sail of the line, (British and Spanish) several frigates, and about 40 British transports were in Cadiz bay.

The pirates in the Persian Gulph have been wholly defeated by the English: the pirates amounted to about 6000 men: but 1400 English troops landed at Ras ul Kimaz, their principal seat on the Arabian shore, and gained possession of the town in about four hours. The enemy were severely cut up, and gave way in every direction, and the town was given up to plunder.

Capt. Place, who arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. from Havana, informs, that two days before he sailed, that port was opened to Americans; and it was said the Governor and Council had determined to take off the advalorem duty of 34 per cent on imports in American bottoms, and fix the duty at 15 per cent on dry goods, and 10 on provisions. This new regulation was supposed to be in consequence of the news of the French being near Cadiz: and it was believed that in the event of the success of the French, an independent government would be established at Havanna.

Arrivals at New-York, state, that Admiral Cochrane's restrictions on American vessels and property had been taken off: and that the trade between St. Bart. and the British West-India Islands, was restored.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Antigua to his friend in Bridgeport, (Connecticut) dated April 15, 1810.

"In conversation with Admiral Cochrane, a few days since, he observed, that he had discharged from on board the fleet, under his command, on this station, every person that had the *least possible claim* of being an American—and flattered himself from the disposition manifested by the American government, through Mr. Pinkney, its minister in London, that a Commercial Treaty would soon be concluded between the respective countries."

DIED.—At Middleborough, (New-York) Mrs. *SARAH TAGGART* consort of Mr. Henry Taggart, and daughter of Mr. John Williams of this town, in the 23d year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Schr Barbara, Marshall, Machias: Sloop Huntress, Davis, New York

CLEARED

Schr Ann & Susan, Arnold, Antigua: do. Patty, Baker Wilmington: do. Prudent, Tripp, Charleston: do. Betsy, Burns, Norfolk: Sloop William, Hathaway, Washington: do. Industry, Todd, Ocracoke: do. Resolution, Savery, New-York: do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto.

Arrived at New York on Monday last, ship Charles & Harriet, Freewinger, 37 days from Cadiz.—Sailed in company with the brig Fame, Burroughs, of and for this port.

The ship Frederick Augustus, Potter, of this port, was spoken in lat. 58 long. 63, 7 days from Baltimore for Archangel.

Removal.

Samuel W. Vinson,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public.

THAT he has removed from the stand he has occupied for two years past, to No 93, being one of the range of stores belonging to *Paul M Mumford*, Esq a little south of Market-square, on the east side of Thames-street, where all orders for Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. will receive cheerful and prompt attention.—Past favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

Circulating Library, and Book-Store.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE removed their Circulating Library from the store No. 93, Thames-Street, to their Hat and Paper Hanging store, nearly opposite.—They will speedily enlarge the Circulating Library, by adding to their present collection many works of merit.—All new publications will be for sale or circulation as soon as from the press.—*Just received* A few more setts of the celebrated works of Don Sebastian; Miss Edgeworth's fashionable Tales; Knickerbocker's New York: Life of a Lover, by Sophia Lee: Vicissitudes, by Mrs. Bennet: the Match Girl by Miss Edgeworth, &c.

Books and STATIONARY, an extensive variety.

The best Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS ever offered for sale in Newport, will be sold at reduced prices. Just received an additional supply of new and fashionable patterns with elegant borders.

Hats of every quality and price. They have just received 12 cases fashionable drab Hats, elegant in shape and made in the best manner.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

William G. Burroughs,

No. 50, Thames-Street, has for Sale

TWO Hundred and fifty Barrels and half barrels Superfine FLOUR, warranted suitable for families use—150 barrels dried, of a superior quality—2 Pipes Country Gin—20 boxes Sperm Candles, warranted superior to any in this town—Genuine Sperm Oil in Tierces, barrels and half-barrels—*Also*, A quantity of Cod Fish at a *very reduced price* in order to close a concern.

Newport, May 25, 1810

FOR SALE,

On Sherburne's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of well seasoned clear and merchantable BOARDS.—Apply to S. MALBONE.

No. 51 Thames-Street.

Newport May 4 1810.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE pleasantly situated in Washington street, on Easton's Point, marked No. 1 and lately occupied by Capt JOSHUA APPLEBY—The House is in good repair.—For terms, apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport Jan 26 1810

Rousmaniere & Barber,

HAVING recently received a large and elegant Assortment of new *Ornamental and other TYPES*, are prepared to execute JOB PRINTING of every description, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

BLANKS.

Commercial, Notarial, Justices', and every other description of Blanks in general use, correctly printed and on good paper, are constantly for sale at this Office.

Office of the Newport Mercury, May 19, 1810.

8000 dollars—and no deduction!!

THE LAST CHANCE!!!

ON TUESDAY last commenced drawing in Boston the last class of the HATFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY, which contains an unusual large number of valuable Prizes, compared to the small number of Tickets it contains, *all free from deduction and not two blanks to a prize.*

As this is the last Class and generally considered to offer chances equal, if not superior to either of the former ones, there has been and still is a very great and increasing demand for the Tickets.

TICKETS AND QUARTERS

WARRANTED UNDRAWN.

in a variety of numbers, may be obtained at the old established and fortunate Lottery Office of WM. & P. KIDDER, No. 6 Market Square, BOSTON.

☞ W. & P. KIDDER for the accommodation of adventurers in Newport, will pay prompt attention to all orders for *WARRANTED UNDRAWN* Tickets and Quarters in the *OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY* where a daily list of the Prizes may be seen.

May 26 1810.

The 21 No. of the "QUARTERLY REVIEW," and the 30th No. of the "EDINBURG REVIEW"

Just received, and ready for delivery to Subscribers at

L. ROUSMANIERE's Book Store, No 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

Where is for sale

a few copies of that new and very interesting pamphlet, entitled

An Exposition of the conduct of France towards America: illustrated by cases decided in the council of Prizes in Paris. by LEWIS GOLDSMITH, Notary Public. Author of "The Crimes of Cabinets" &c &c.

Also just received and for sale as above.

A large assortment of elegant India gilt Paper, for embroidering.

Newport, May 26 1810.

William Stevens,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general.

THAT he intends carrying on the Painting and Glazing business in all their various branches, and has taken the shop under the Book-store of Messrs *Wanton & Rathbone* corner of Market-square. He solicits the attention of his friends and the public, who are assured that every exertion in his power will be made to deserve their custom. He has on hand and for sale, a compleat assortment of Paints and Oil.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

WANTED,

TWO Servant BOYS, from 12 to 17 years of age, either black or white, that can be well recommended.—*Also* A Woman Cook, either black or white, who can be well recommended.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mary Lawton*, late of Portsmouth, widow, deceased represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to said creditors to bring in their claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings within said period.

PELEG ALMY, SAMUEL SHEARMAN } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS POTTER jun *Executor.*

Portsmouth, May 1, 1810

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THAT large and convenient HOUSE in Wickford, North Kingstown, occupied at present by Mr William Pierce as a Tavern and is equal if not superior to any House in Wickford for that business.—Said House is conveniently calculated for a Tavern, has sufficient yard room and garden, on which stands a barn and stable with every other convenience.—For terms, apply to

HENRY VAUGHAN.

Wickford, May 8, 1810

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels Cadiz SALT, of a superior quality. by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, March 16 1810.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE Dwelling House and Garden, with a store and [illegible] house, situated in Elm street, No. 2, lately occupied by Capt. *A. C. Dennis*—For further particulars and terms, apply to THOMAS DENNIS or THOMAS TOWNSEND in Newport or to

DAVID HUNTINGTON, *in Tiverton.*

May 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Exeter containing about 140 Acres of good Land, now in the possession of Mr *Henry Young.*—*Also* A Farm on Point Judith, in South Kingstown, now occupied by the Subscriber, containing 160 Acres of Land, with a large two-story Dwelling-House, barn, and cribs thereon, with a good grist-mill, the toll of which is 200 bushels of corn a year. Any person wishing to purchase either of the above Farms, may know the terms, by applying to

S. V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 5, 1810.

Poetry.

From the LADIES' LITERARY TOILETTE.

THE MANIAC.

SAY! whither trembler doſt thou fly?
Oh turn thee to the cheering light;
Or ſprites will riſe to Fancy's eye,
All in the dreary gloom of night:

Ah! why ſo faſt? thy clotted hair
Ereſt, owns terror's magic ſway
Thy horror-ſpeaking eye-balls glare,
And gleam a cold expiring ray:

Rob'd in a flood of waving fire,
Thy mind what hideous image haunts?
What phantom tunes fear's trembling lyre,
And in thy ear the death-ſong chaunts!

For ſure this ſcene is free from care;
The zephyrs breathe ſweet airy ſound:
And rob'd in light, the evening ſtar
Sheds contemplation's ſweets around:

In ev'ry breeze, joy's tuneful voice
Thrills through the finely-feeling ſoul;
Deluſive hope bids youth rejoice;
Nor ſtoop to ſorrow's ſad controul.

But joy and hope to thee are loſt,
Lone wand'rer of the midnight ſhade:
Thy reaſon in life's tempeſt toſt;
Thy ſoul on fancy's rack is laid.

Oh! that to thee, my pow'r could give
Sweet peace, the potent-healing balm:
Bid thee again to reaſon live,
And ſooth thy ſpirits to a calm.

But nought ſave pity canſt thou gain,
Maid of the wildly rolling eye:
That lenient boon to ſooth thy pain,
Seek in yon pure unclouded ſky.

For there, felicity's abode
Invites the weary woe-worn gueſt:
And there, oblivion's draught beſtow'd,
Lulls even *Fancy's* cares to reſt.

PHILERATOS.

HATS.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE juſt received and now opening for ſale, 18 Boxes of HATS, from the beſt American manufactory being their ſpring ſupply: their aſſortment is complete; theſe Hats were made in the beſt manner purpoſely for this market, are warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, and not to crack or fade; as they were purchaſed on the moſt favourable terms, they can be ſold cheaper than uſual: their very extenſive aſſortment will enable them to furniſh every kind and price that may be wanted, as Mens ſuperfine faſhionable beavers, do. with wide brims, do. faſhionable caſtors and plated; youths black and drab beavers. children's white and fancy colored do; theſe Hats are finiſhed in a ſtile not inferior to thoſe which are imported; a few fine Engliſh Hats, and 1 caſe beſt. Alſo, 3 boxes youths and men's felt Hats, made in Hartford, of a very ſuperior quality, and ſome dozens of a very cheap kind.

Juſt received as above. An additional ſupply of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are many new faſhionable patterns; few ſets elegant drapery, and a variety of low priced Papers. *Alſo* An aſſortment of Stationary; imported Quills from 33 cents to 3 dollars per hundred: beſt foolſcap No. 1 paper: common and fine wove hot preſſed letter do: ink powder: elegant pen knives, lead pencils, wafers, &c.

Newport, April 21, 1810.

Groceries—Cheap.

George W. Martin,

Has for Sale an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES at his ſtore, No. 2 Church ſtreet, viz:—

JAMAICA, Weſt India, and New-England } *RUM.*
Cognac and *Spaniſh* Brandy, and Geneva.
Madeira, *Sherry*, Liſbon and other *WINES*.
White and brown Sugars.
Loaf and Lump Do.
Batavia and Weſt-India Coffee.
Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, Campoi, ouchong *Congo* & Bohea } *TEAS.*
Cinnamon, Cloves, *Caſſia*, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper Pimento, } *SPICES.*
Sperm, mould and dipt Candles.
London and American Porter.
[illegible]aniſh and American Cigars.
Muſcatel, bloom and caſk *RAISINS.*
Molaſſes, Flour, Chocolate, &c.

ALSO.

40 Crates aſſorted China and Earthern Ware.
8 Tierces Glaſs Ware aſſorted.
Liverpool and blown Salt
40 Tons Engliſh Iron, various ſizes.

The above with a variety of other articles too numerous to be inſerted, is offered for ſale at wholeſale and retail on terms unuſually favourable for caſh.

Newport, March 9, 1810

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, That he has on hand a quantity of excellent Cedar, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joiſt, &c. &c. which he will ſell cheap at his old ſtand on Sherborne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec 8, 1809.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th of Oct. A. D. 1808, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broken open, and information being obtained that ſaid houſe was broken open by Capt. HOLDER CHASE, 2d. of Portſmouth, R. I.; and the ſaid CHASE having abſconded, the above Reward, with all neceſſary charges paid, will be given to any perſon who will apprehend and commit him to jail if taken out of this ſtate.—If apprehended and committed to jail in this ſtate, a reward of *Twenty Five Dollars*, with all neceſſary charges paid, will be given.

The above named run away is about 5 feet 1[illegible] inches high, well-built, of palid countenance, hair rather dark.—Information to be given to

ARTEMAS FISH,
Poſt-Maſter, Portſmouth, R. I.

May 16, 1810.

ENGLISH STATIONARY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

At his Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

HAS juſt received a further ſupply of firſt rate Engliſh Stationary (which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America) among which are a few reams of beſt Gilt edged, and plain wove, vellum laid, and hot preſs'd Letter-Paper and a few reams elegant emboſſed note paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet Paper.—Black and red lead Pencils a great variety.—Beſt red and black Wafers and Sealing Wax—Walkden's Ink-Powder, &c. &c.

Alſo a further ſupply of *real*, Dutch Quills from 4 dollars to 75 cents, per hundred.

Alſo for Sale as above,

A great Variety of PLAYS principally of Longworth's Editions.

Conſtantly on hand and for ſale as above,

A ſupply of beſt American Demy, Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Wrapping Paper, which will be ſold in either large or ſmall quantities, at the Mill Prices.

Alſo, a complete aſſortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of the firſt quality of paper and bound in the beſt manner.

Alſo juſt received, and for ſale as above, a few more copies of the following works:—

An elegant miniature edition, (2 vols. in one.) of Scott's MARMION.

WALSH's Letter on the Genius and diſpoſition of the French Government.

Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, delivered to the claſſes of Senior and Junior Sophiſters in Harvard Univerſity. By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS L. L. D. late Boylſton Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Oratory.—In 2 vols.

Profeſſor Silliman's Journal of travels in England Holland and Scotland in the years of 1805 and 1806—2 vols. 8vo.

Malthus on Population 2 vols. 8vo.

Miſs Edgeworth's tales of Faſhionable Life 2 vols. 12mo.

Briſted's Hints on the National Bankruptcy of Britain, and on her reſources to maintain the preſent conteſt with France.

And a few copies of that highly uſeful and valuable work entitled the

American Gardener's Calendar; adapted to the climates and ſeaſons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nurſery, Pleaſure-Garden Flower Garden, Green-Houſe, Hot-Houſe, and Forcing Frames for every month in the year: with ample practical directions for performing the ſame: alſo a variety of other uſeful and neceſſary information on the ſubject of Gardening, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurſery, Seedsman, and Floriſt.—In 1 vol.

Newport, April 28, 1810.

Chriſtopher Fowler,

Has for Sale

400 Barrels freſh ſuperfine FLOUR.
3 300 wt. excellent ſhipping BUTTER in ſmall kegs.

Newport Feb. 16 1810.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 3d day of July next, if not previously diſpoſed of at private ſale.

THE Eſtate in Pelham Street, late the property of Mr. *Charles Handy*, deceaſed, conſiſting of a very handſome Dwelling-Houſe, ſtore, chaiſe-houſe, ſtable, and a large building formerly uſed for manufacturing ſoap and candles—The lot of Land on which ſaid buildings are placed is equal in ſituation, if not ſuperior to any in the town of Newport, and extends from Pelham-ſtreet to Mill-ſtreet about 195 feet, with a very handſome yard and garden, and it fronts on Pelham-ſtreet about 100 feet. For conditions of ſale, and terms of payment, apply to Dr. *WILLIAM HANDY* of New-York, or *BENJAMIN GARDINER*, Eſq. of Middletown, (R. I.)

Newport, March 30, 1810.

Hat Store.

Benj. & S. G. Weaver,

No 91, Thames Street.

HAVE juſt received from New-York, a great variety of HATS, made of the beſt materials—Gentlemen's beaver, caſtor and plated Hats, of all ſhapes and ſizes. Children's Hats, a great variety.

The public will find it for their intereſt to call at the above ſtore—where they will find Hats of every price, on the loweſt terms.

Newport, April 13 1810.

Opening this Day, at

Zenas Fearing's

CASH STORE, No. 11 & 12, Waſhington ſquare,

A VARIETY of faſhionable China, Earthen and Glaſs WARE, which he will ſell on the moſt accommodating terms.—Alſo in ſtore every deſcription of Genuine Groceries, at prices that cannot fail to ſuit purchaſers.

Newport, April [illegible], 1810.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 15th of April next,

THAT large and pleaſant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-ſtreet, bounded weſt on ſecond ſtreet, occupied at preſent by Mr *John F. T*[illegible]*ead.* Said Houſe is very convenient and is ſupplied with the fountain water. It has alſo ſufficient yard room and a garden, on which ſtands a ſtable with every other convenience for a family. For terms apply to CHARLES FEKE.

Newport, Auguſt 12 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ſhips *William & Henry* and *Union* direct from Liverpool, conſiſting of
75 Tons aſſorted Engliſh IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces aſſorted Glaſs WARE, and
20 Crates do. Crockery Ditto, ſelected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 Engliſh SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 buſhels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be diſpoſed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 31, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commiſſion Store, No. 2, Church-ſtreet, where every deſcription of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 77, Thames street, oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-House offer at Wholeſale.

THIRTY boxes beſt Havanna Sugar.
Jamaica Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel.
Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A Quantity of Coffee.
Ten Caſks Rice.
Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.
A few Qr-caſks Sherry Wine of the firſt quality.
Teas, by the Cheſt, &c &c. &c.

Likewiſe the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extenſive Aſſortment of Groceries on terms accommodating to purchaſers.

Newport, Feb 8, 1810

Daniel Rogers, & Co.

No. 108 Thames street, offer for ſale, at wholeſale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

A VERY elegant and extenſive Aſſortment of Glaſs and crockery WARE opened. Alſo, 6 Crates aſſorted Glaſs and 6 do. Crockery Ware unopened.—Likewiſe a general aſſortment of *GROCERIES*, compriſing every article in that line.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE,

EIGHT Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals ſtreights and 150 ditto ſhoal Fiſh: Spaniſh Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: meſs and prime Beef by the barrel: coarſe and fine Salt: Bar Iron: ſpike and nail rods: Ruſſia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds; Anchors: Cambooſes: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN, ENNIS, & Co.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Bowen & Ennis,

Hereby inform the Public.

THAT they have taken *DAVID BOWEN* into Co-partnerſhip, and will hereafter tranſact buſineſs under the firm of *BOWEN, ENNIS, & Co.*

Newport, March 30, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimenſions—Bolt-rope and Cables made at ſhort notice. His ſtock is St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope-walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp, and leaves the coarſe hemp or cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp, may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeably to his directions, as he never ſelects the fine hemp in order to load his ſhelves with every kind of white work. Thoſe Merchants who may pleaſe to give him their cuſtom, their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

The Progreſſive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY *STORE, No. 11, LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt current prices, a conſtant ſupply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the moſt approved brands—An extenſive aſſortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogſheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy; 20 quarter-caſks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raiſins—Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the cheſt or leſs quantity.—1600 buſhels Exuma Salt, of a ſuperior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Iſland Do.; 500 ditto Bonaviſta Do.—*Alſo*, A quantity of well-ſeaſoned merchantable Boards—*Juſt received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogſheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 cheſts Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheeſe; 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogſheads Crockery Ware—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Caſh will be given.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in poſſeſſion will have the goodneſs to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, AGENT

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

☞ *A CARD.*

MRS. RUDD ſolicits the attention of her friends in Newport, and informs them that ſhe has taken that large and commodious Boarding Houſe, No. 5, Gold-ſtreet, two doors from Maiden-Lane, and next above her former reſidence. Her thanks are tendered to thoſe who have favoured her with their cuſtom.

New York April 21, 1810

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THREE Dwelling-Houſes ſituated in the ſouth part of the town, and a work ſhop on Gardner's wharf.—For further particulars apply to JAMES BOONE

Who has for Sale A number of Window Frames and Saſhes, Pannel Doors, &c.

Newport Jan 7 1810

TO LET,

THE STORE north of that occupied by *Wm. S. Nichols.*—For terms apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, March 1, 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subſcribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for ſale, on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch ſquare—Stoves, Camebooſes and Anchors, of various ſizes, Linſeed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and braſs Compaſſes; Quadrants; Teleſcopes; Book Charts, &c together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers will meet with due attention.—*Alſo juſt received*, 2300 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport June 2 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin by the Hundred or ſingle barrel; Corn by the Hundred or ſingle buſhel; Beef and Pork; Iron aſſorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the caſk or retail, and 8d flats for ſheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or ſingle buſhel; 10 caſks freſh Rice; a ſmall cargo of Cedar Shingles juſt landed from North-Carolina; Alſo juſt landing, a quantity of Philadelphia ſuperfine Flour, together with an Aſſortment of Groceries.—*Alſo*, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, ſuitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well aſſorted; 1000 buſhels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

New Goods.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102, Thames-street.

HAS juſt received in addition to his former ſtock, a general aſſortment of freſh imported Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, which he will ſell at prices unuſually cheap.

NOTICE.

All indebted to him, either by Note or Book-Account, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame previous to the 1ſt of September next.—All perſons having demands againſt him, are requeſted to call and receive their money.

Newport, May 5, 1810

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed ſole Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant deceaſed, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby committed to him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the teſtator, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Executor.*

Newport, Rhode-Iſland Dec 15, 1809.

THE Subſcribers Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds according to law, requeſt all perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, to make payment to

JOCHEBED SEIXAS,
BENJAMIN SEIXAS, } *Executors.*

Newport Feb 5, 1810.

THE Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, aforeſaid, Merchant, deceaſed, whoſe eſtate hath been repreſented inſolvent, give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to ſaid creditors to exhibit and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend for that purpoſe, at the Office of Gold S. Silliman, in ſaid Newport, on the ſecond Monday of the preſent, and of each ſucceeding month, during ſaid term.

WILLIAM ENGS,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 5, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the eſtate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subſcribers, who are appointed commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown; for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Reynolds in South Kingſtown, on the laſt Saturdays in March, April and May next

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 17, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given

THE Shop, in front of the Houſe, No. 11, Thames-ſtreet, lately improved by Mr. Thomas Clarke, Tailor. An excellent ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo to be Let, The Houſe and appurtenances in Middletown, lately improved by *Carder Hazard*.

Alſo, for Sale, The Houſe aforeſaid, together with the Farm on which it ſtands. For terms as to either of the above, apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No 110, *Thames-Street.*

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geeſe and Fowl FEATHERS, kept conſtantly for ſale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 *Charles-street.*

Newport Jan 4 1810

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the [illegible] quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and [illegible] Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh [illegible] retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

[illegible] the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo* A quantity of [illegible] [illegible], ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1809.